

THE HERBARIUM AND PLANT COLLECTIONS  
OF  
NORMAN A. WAKEFIELD (1918-1972)

by  
HELEN I. ASTON\*

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SUMMARY

The herbarium and associated catalogues of N.A. Wakefield are described and the significance of his collections to East Gippsland botany and to taxonomy is indicated. The incorporation of the herbarium in 1979 into the main collections of the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL) is discussed in detail. This incorporation renders all of the Wakefield collections retained at MEL accessible for taxonomic studies. It involved labelling and mounting of approximately 2940 spermatophyte collections, 560 pteridophytes, and an additional 62 type collections. 85 duplicates (including 26 types) have been distributed elsewhere. An appendix of the 59 new species described by Wakefield in the *Victorian Naturalist* is given.

INTRODUCTION

**Biography**

Norman Arthur Wakefield was born on 28 November 1918 at Romsey, Victoria, and died on 23 September 1972 following a fall at his home at Sherbrooke, east of Melbourne. Biographical information is given by Willis (1964 and 1973) and Steenis-Kruseman (1958) and only a brief outline relevant to the understanding of his herbarium and plant collections is repeated here.

Until about 1950 most of Wakefield's adult life was spent as a primary school teacher with the Victorian Education Department at Orbost and other smaller and more isolated

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\*National Herbarium of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens, South Yarra, Victoria 3141.

*Muelleria* 4 (3): 251-263 (1980).

centres of East Gippsland such as Combiobar, Cann River and Genoa. This gave him the opportunity to explore remote, and often rugged and barely-accessible regions in the vicinity. He used this opportunity to the full, making extensive plant collections and observations and becoming a recognized authority on the history of botanical exploration and the flora of East Gippsland. Although botany was his chief interest the geology and zoology of the region, particularly birds and mammals, also received his attention.

From August 1943 to July 1945 Wakefield collected ferns in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands while serving there with the armed forces.

About 1950 Wakefield moved from East Gippsland to Melbourne, in the vicinity of which he resided for the remainder of his life. He retained his employment with the Education Department, becoming Lecturer in Nature Study at Melbourne Teachers' College in 1955 and later moving to Monash Teachers' College. Following part-time studies at the University of Melbourne he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in February 1960, with botany as the major subject. After 1960 his botanical investigations were virtually suspended as his interest in mammals and mammalian sub-fossils gained ascendancy. In 1969 he received the degree of Master of Science from Monash University for work on mammalian cave-fossils.

#### Association with the Victorian Naturalist

Norman Wakefield had a long and active association with both the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria and the Club journal, the *Victorian Naturalist*. He joined the Club in May 1938, edited the journal from November 1952 to (excluding one year) April 1964, was elected an honorary member in November 1956 and received the Club's 1962 award of the Australian Natural History Medallion. Between 1938 and 1972 he contributed 167 articles to the *Victorian Naturalist*. These are listed by Baines (1976: 323-330). The majority (124) of the articles were on either plants, birds or mammals and it is interesting to note how the change in article subject with time (fig. 1) reflects the change in direction of Wakefield's work and interest.

Although Wakefield's publications were not confined to the *Victorian Naturalist* (see Willis 1964 and 1973, also Garran 1971: 282, for a guide to other major references) it is his botanical articles in that journal which are relevant to the N. A. Wakefield Herbarium.

	Number of articles		
	Plants	Birds	Mammals
1938-1960	71	21	5
1961-1972	3	3	21

Fig. 1. Number of articles on plants, birds and mammals published by N.A. Wakefield in the *Victorian Naturalist*, showing change of major interest from plants to mammals about 1960.

#### BOTANICAL ACTIVITIES

During his most active period of botanical work (approx. 1938-60) N. A. Wakefield explored and collected extensively, found many new locality records, accumulated his own herbarium, donated specimens of particular importance to state herbaria, lent his collections to professional taxonomists engaged in botanical revisions and maintained wide botanical contacts. He frequently visited the National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne, to examine its collections and also paid working visits to other Australian herbaria. With the flora of East Gippsland, he concentrated at first on orchids and ferns, then investigated a wider

range of flowering plants. Between 1938 and 1950 he added 43 species (Wakefield 1969: 65) to the known flora of East Gippsland, including six species new to science which he described himself. Altogether he described at least 62 new plant species. Of these, 59 were published in the *Victorian Naturalist* (see appendix 1). In addition he published 5 new names and 22 new combinations in that journal.

It is convenient to consider Wakefield's botanical activity in four phases:

1. 1938-1944. Australian orchids and ferns
2. 1943-1945. Extra-Australian ferns
3. 1945-1960. Australian angiosperms (concentrated activity)
4. 1961-1972. Australian angiosperms (reduced activity)

Each phase reflects both a change in botanical emphasis and a change in Wakefield's manner of storing and cataloguing his collections. Details are given in the next section.

## HERBARIUM, COLLECTIONS AND CATALOGUES

### General

The N. A. Wakefield Herbarium has long been housed as a separate entity at the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL). It was probably first housed there soon after Wakefield moved from East Gippsland to Melbourne as in 1953 he wrote (*Vict. Nat.* 70: 78) "The holotypes . . . are in the author's herbarium which is lodged in the Melbourne National Herbarium". Although Wakefield cited many of his collections, particularly type collections, as lodged at MEL, with duplicates at other designated herbaria, this was not strictly correct at the time of publication, but should be taken as a statement of intent (see fig. 8). In fact these cited collections mostly remained within his own herbarium and many have not been accessible for examination until processing of the whole Wakefield Herbarium and its incorporation into the main MEL collections was accomplished during 1979. Before that year only a few of the cited collections were represented either in total or by a duplicate or fragments in MEL (see appendix 1).

### HERBARIUM N. A. WAKEFIELD (1918-1972)

Fig. 2. Label placed with collections originating from the Wakefield Herbarium. Actual size.

All material processed in 1979 has had a printed label (fig. 2) stating "Herbarium N. A. Wakefield/(1918-1972)" included with it.

To assist in processing the main Wakefield Herbarium and also accessory collections presented to the National Herbarium of Victoria in 1974 by his wife, Mrs Audrey Wakefield, three temporary indexes (now discarded) were prepared from information given in Wakefield's botanical articles published in the *Victorian Naturalist*. These indexes provided:

1. An alphabetical guide to all new species, with details of any Wakefield collections cited (i.e. types, including paratypes in the broad sense).
2. An alphabetical guide to all other species for which there were important published notes, e.g. first records for East Gippsland; habitat notes.
3. A numerical list of all Wakefield numbers cited.

The indexes were constantly consulted during processing to allow appropriate annotation of collections and to avoid the discarding of any specimens which, although inadequate in themselves, might be important voucher material.

The identifications typed onto newly-prepared MEL labels are those accepted by Wakefield himself, irrespective of whether they are currently considered correct. Where the identification given on herbarium wrappers (as in the spermatophyte collection) or on labels

(as in the pteridophyte herbarium) differed from that shown in the appropriate catalogue the wrapper or label identification proved to represent the most recent name accepted by Wakefield, or the name he used when citing the particular collection in literature, and was therefore the name placed on the MEL label. This retention of Wakefield identifications should assist future workers in coupling his collections with his published records. Where necessary, a present-day redetermination slip has been added. For example, numbers 3110, 3189 and 3497 were all located in the main spermatophyte herbarium under *Pultenaea amoena* but were catalogued as *P. stricta*, i.e. Wakefield's original identification. As he cites these collections under *P. amoena* in *Vict. Nat.* 73: 164-165 (1957), this name has been typed on the MEL labels. Since *P. amoena* is now generally considered a synonym of *P. linophylla* the three collections have been redetermined as the latter species and placed under it in the MEL collections.

Catalogues associated with the herbarium are now lodged in the library at MEL. They list numbers 1 to 504 (pteridophytes) and 2001 to 4936 (chiefly spermatophytes). In them, early collections often receive higher collection numbers than later collections (e.g. many 1945 collections are numbered in the 3-4000's, many 1947 collections are numbered in the low 2000's), showing that collection numbers were allotted at the time of cataloguing rather than at the time of collection. At times Wakefield also allotted numbers to collections made by others (see under Pteridophytes).

No catalogues have been found for numbers 505 to 2000, or for those above 4936, although a few specimens bearing numbers in these ranges were located. In a few cases numbers between 4863 and 4915 had each been used for two separate collections. Where such cases involve important collections, e.g. 4915 *Juncus subsecundus*, paratype, an annotation has been placed with the collection during processing.

### Details

Details of the various segments of the Wakefield Herbarium and collections are given here, in relation to the four major phases of his botanical activity mentioned on p. 253.



Fig. 3. Sample card (shortened) from Wakefield's display set of "100 orchids of Gippsland". The newly-prepared MEL label is included. X 0.5.

## 1. 1938-1944. AUSTRALIAN ORCHIDS AND FERNS

## ORCHIDS

The main orchid collections of the Wakefield Herbarium were arranged as a display set of 102 cards, each folded to give a centre section about 28 cm long by 13 cm wide with two infolding side sections of similar size (fig. 3). The display set was accompanied by a card stating "100 orchids of Gippsland". For each card, a specimen or specimens was mounted on the centre section. The left side bore the scientific name, locality of the collection, and sometimes the date; sometimes a list of other localities from which the species was known appeared beneath the locality of the collection — where such a list appeared the localities were usually added in a slightly smaller size and different ink, and indented from that of the mounted specimen. The right side of each card bore the common name, notes on habitat, abundance, or special comments such as "only known East Gippsland colony". All writing was in Norman Wakefield's hand. The pattern described varied a little on some cards, but was basically similar on all.

No catalogue exists for this orchid set, and the specimens were unnumbered. Almost all were Wakefield's own collectings but a few were obtained by him from other collectors.

In mounting orchids from this series onto MEL sheets the writing from the left side flap was placed to the left of that from the right side flap, and a standard MEL label bearing the typed annotation "Taken from N. A. Wakefield's display set of "100 ORCHIDS OF GIPPSLAND".' was added. A list of Wakefield's six *Victorian Naturalist* articles on the orchids of East Gippsland was included with each sheet to assist botanists in locating possible further information on any collection.

## FERNS

The herbarium of Wakefield's Australian fern collections was neatly arranged in systematic order. Each collection was enclosed in a full-size white herbarium sheet approximately 43 x 28 cm, and accompanied by a machine-printed collection label headed "PTERIDOPHYTA" (fig. 4). Each label was completed in Wakefield's handwriting, giving identification, collector, locality and date of collection, habitat notes, and also Wakefield's catalogue number marked on the top left hand corner. Sometimes the standard label was missing and replaced by (usually) a plain paper label bearing the necessary information. The sheets for each species were grouped according to the state of origin and placed in brown paper wrappers used to denote systematic groupings (species, genus and family wrappers).

278 PTERIDOPHYTA

Name *Pleurosorus rutifolius* (R.Br.) Fee

Collector N. A. Wakefield.

Locality Bindi, E. Gipps. Date 29/1 1939

Notes In crevices of limestone  
and granitic rocks.

Fig. 4. Sample collection label from Wakefield's pteridophyte herbarium. Actual size.



With small ferns two or more collections of the same species were sometimes found within the one white sheet. In such cases each collection had its own label carefully placed on top of or beside it. As the sheets were firmly tied in bundles and had not been tampered with the possibility of collections and labels moving within their sheets had been avoided and the collections, with their respective labels, could safely be segregated for mounting.

Catalogues consisting of loose sheets of notepaper accompanied the fern herbarium. One catalogue listed Wakefield's own collections from Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, with dates ranging from 1938-1944, and including catalogue numbers 1 to 504. The identification, locality, and date (usually year only) of collection appeared against each number. For each collection the data in this catalogue was checked against that of the corresponding collection label and if any major discrepancy was found the collection was discarded.

A second catalogue listed collections made by others, e.g. Flecker from Queensland and Somerville from Tasmania. These collections were sometimes located within the main pteridophyte collection just described and sometimes in irregular accessory bundles labelled in various ways, often with typed slips. No collection numbers were given in this catalogue but one or two numbers were usually present on the typed slips found with the collections. One of these numbers (when two were present) represented the actual collector's number but the other, located at left of the slip, was apparently allotted by Wakefield himself after receipt of the collection. A catalogue of these numbers has not been found.

## 2. 1943-1945. EXTRA-AUSTRALIAN FERNS

Willis (1964: 194) records that Wakefield collected some 600 fern specimens in the tropics during wartime and that the first set of 322 numbers was presented to the British Museum (Natural History) in London, the remainder being lodged at the Melbourne Herbarium. Steenis-Kruseman (1958) records that Wakefield collected in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands between August 1943 and July 1945, and that a first set of about 800 specimens covering about 300 species of pteridophytes was deposited at the British Museum. Steenis-Kruseman noted that "In due time a complete set will be placed in Herb. Melbourne, and some duplicates at Brisbane and Florence." Wakefield's New Guinea or Solomon Islands collections were not present in his herbarium at MEL and no trace of them has yet been found in either the main or accessory MEL collections. Willis (pers. comm., 1979) has no recollection of them reaching MEL and it is possible that they are still undistributed from the British Museum.

## 3. 1945-1960. AUSTRALIAN ANGIOSPERMS (CONCENTRATED ACTIVITY)

The collections pertaining to this period of concentrated angiosperm study formed the major part of the Wakefield Herbarium, and were largely catalogued and arranged in systematic order. A few gymnosperms and pteridophytes were also present. Each collection was enclosed in a folded sheet of newspaper bearing the collection number. A few sheets contained additional handwritten information such as locality, date, or habitat notes. All sheets of the same species were enclosed in a brown paper wrapper bearing the handwritten specific epithet. The wrappers for all species of the same genus were then enclosed in a brown paper wrapper bearing the handwritten generic name (fig. 5). All sheets and wrappers were approximately 32 x 23 cm and handwritings were in Wakefield's own hand.

The key to these collections lay in three exercise books used as catalogues. Two of these books (numerical catalogues — fig. 6) list numbers 2001 to 4936 in numerical order, with the identification, locality and date of collection alongside each number. They record collections made from 1945-1959. The third book (geographical catalogue) contains all species listed in systematic order. Against each species is a list of the localities from which that species had been recorded. Where a collection had been made the collection number is usually noted against the appropriate locality.

Using the collection number shown on any news sheet (together with any other notes which might be present), the identification as discerned from the generic and species wrappers, the data given in the numerical catalogue, and cross-checking with the species as shown in the geographical catalogue, it has been possible to obtain basic information for most collections and to label them accordingly. A standard MEL herbarium label was typed

CHENOPODIUM  
DRIMYS  
PLANTAGO  
STIPA  
affinis R.Br.  
ellipticum (Vent.) R.Br.  
hypoglaucus A.Gray.  
teretifolia Steud.

Fig. 5. Wakefield's handwriting from the generic and species wrappers of his main angiosperm herbarium. X 0.75.

3903	<i>Marsdenia rostrata</i>	Wood district	1945.
3904	<i>Convolvulus rubescens</i>	Suggan Suggan	31-1-1945.
3905	<i>Calyptegia marginata</i>	upper Combarbar	28-10-1945
3906	"	Lower Combar River	Ca. 10-1946
3907	<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Combarbar.	28-10-1945
3908	<i>Cynoglossum lasifolium</i>	White River	Ca. 10-1945.
3909	"	Swaviden	Ca. 9-1945.
3910	"	Murrumbidgee	21-10-1945.
3911	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Karlo Creek.	25-1-1947.

Fig. 6. Portion of the numerical catalogues to the main angiosperm collections, showing Wakefield's handwriting. X 0.75.

of specimens. Under separate cover I am forwarding several species for identification. Included in the packet are mature specimens of *Rutidosia pumilo* and of the species labelled "*Juncus capitatus*". I regret that I cannot obtain *Limosella aquatica* as required; I shall send it as soon as I can.

Following are notes on the *Juncaceae* forwarded.

Yours faithfully,  
N.A. Wakefield.

Fig. 7. Handwriting of N.A. Wakefield, from letter to the Government Botanist, Melbourne, July 1939. X 0.75.

for each collection, with a general district and grid reference (e.g. East Gippsland. Grid Z—29) being added to Wakefield's basic data. The grid references relate to locality and are those used by Churchill and de Corona (1972) and figured by Todd in *Muelleria* 4: 174 (1979). A question mark was used where the grid reference may be slightly inaccurate due to imprecision in the original locality data.

Whenever data from the herbarium and notebooks was conflicting or indefinite (e.g. "locality?") the collection was discarded.

#### 4. 1961-1972. AUSTRALIAN ANGIOSPERMS (REDUCED ACTIVITY)

Collections from this period of reduced botanical activity remained uncatalogued and mostly unnumbered in many accessory bundles. These bundles lacked any regular arrangement. Those specimens with sufficient data (e.g. 75 varied collections from Erinundera and adjacent regions, May 1969; 63 collections of *Juncus* spp.) were labelled and retained, and the remainder discarded.

A few of the collections were numbered in the 5000's to 6000's but no catalogue is available for these. All information was confined to that accompanying each specimen.

#### 5. ACCESSORY COLLECTIONS — VARIOUS PERIODS

Assorted packets were intermingled with the bundles containing Wakefield's late collections. These packets contained some quite valuable material, including types, derived from the earlier periods of his collecting and active taxonomic work. Their chief contents were:

a. Material from the catalogued collections which had been extracted for special examination by Wakefield or other taxonomic workers but had not been replaced; e.g. 35 *Poa* collections determined by J. Vickery; *Brachycome* collections examined by G. L. Davis, including type material of *B. riparia*; material of *Tmesipteris* removed from the pteridophyte collections, including type material of *T. ovata* and *T. parva*; type material of a number of angiosperms described by N. A. Wakefield including 10 holotypes and 5 isotypes of *Pomaderris* spp.

b. A few collections borrowed from MEL or other herbaria, including type fragments of *Pomaderris halmaturina* from AD. These collections have been returned to the herbaria of origin.

c. 82 collections of W. Hunter from East Gippsland, each with Hunter's own handwritten label.



A standard herbarium label, with district and grid reference, was typed for each of these accessory collections retained at MEL.

Material of the Snowy & Snowy River  
Daisy. If any of this should become  
 Type material, could the Holotype  
 be returned? My private herbarium  
 is in the Melbourne National  
 Herbarium & any specimens  
 therein are simply cited as "MEL".  
 It will be incorporated in the  
 general collections eventually.  
 In any case please return  
 about one-third of this material,  
 including part of each number.

N.A. Wakefield

Fig. 8. Handwriting of N.A. Wakefield — note which accompanied material of *Brachycome riparia* (then undescribed) sent to Dr G.L. Davis in 1954 for her examination. X 0.75.

### Summary of contents

In summary, the 1979 processing of the Wakefield Herbarium yielded:

1. Collections now incorporated at MEL
  - a. approx. 2940 spermatophytes.
  - b. approx. 560 pteridophytes.
  - c. all or part of 62 type collections, including
    - i. 57 of the 74 type collections gathered by Wakefield and pertaining to the 59 new species described by him in the *Victorian Naturalist*.\*
    - ii. 4 isotypes (non-Wakefield collections) of Wakefield species.\*
    - iii. holotype collection of *Brachycome riparia* G. L. Davis.
  - d. 25 Wakefield collections (non-type) cited by other authors.
  - e. many voucher collections (non-type) for records published in the *Victorian Naturalist*.
2. Duplicates despatched elsewhere
  - a. 20 isotypes of Wakefield species.\*
  - b. 5 paratypes of Wakefield species.\*
  - c. 1 isotype of *Brachycome riparia* G.L. Davis (to NSW).
  - d. 59 non-types (NSW 48; CANB 4; BRI 6; K 1).
3. Collections discarded
  - a. approx. 560 spermatophytes (numbered collections).
  - b. 12 pteridophytes (numbered collections).
  - c. sundry parcels containing unnumbered collections with inadequate or no data.

There were no crytogamic collections within the Herbarium.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Mrs Audrey Wakefield, who in 1974 donated accessory material to the National Herbarium of Victoria, thereby ensuring that the final portion of her late husband's collections would join his main herbarium and not be lost to botanical workers, acknowledgement is sincerely given.

Assistance with labelling of the spermatophyte collections and with sorting and labelling of the pteridophyte herbarium was given by Ms Jill Ambler and Mr Grant Bretherton respectively during their periods of temporary employment at the National Herbarium of Victoria under special funding schemes. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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\*see appendix 1.

## APPENDIX 1

New species described by N.A. Wakefield in the *Victorian Naturalist*

Column 3: Indicates all Wakefield collections cited with the type description. *Unbracketed number* = collection number specified by Wakefield. *Bracketed number* = collection data cited but number not specified by Wakefield; number discerned from herbarium labels, annotations and/or catalogues. *NAW +* = joint collection, no number cited. *Dash* = no Wakefield collections cited.

Columns 4-6: H = holotype. I = isotype. L = lectotype. P = paratype (in the broad sense). S = syntype (here denotes original type collections cited other than those later selected as lectotypes).

Column 5: a. Number of sheets found in the Wakefield Herbarium during the 1979 processing and now placed in the MEL collections.

b. Number of sheets already in the MEL collections prior to 1979.

Column 6: Additional sheets distributed from the Wakefield Herbarium in 1979. Abbreviations as in *Index Herbariorum* (1974).

Species	1	2	3	4	5a		6
					Type Herbarium	No. of sheets	
	Reference in <i>Vict. Nat.</i>	Wakefield number	Type status	Wakefield	MEL	Replicates distributed to:	
<b>PTERIDOPHYTA</b>							
Cyathea marcescens	59: 33-34 (1942)	95	S	2	1		
	70: 9 (1953)	96	L	—	1(?L)		
Hypolepis australis	72: 95 (1955)	107	H	1	—		
		179	P	—	—		
Hypolepis muelleri	60: 42-43 (1943)	114	H	2	—		
	70: 9 (1953)						
Schizaea asperula	59: 89-90 (1942)	12	S	1	—		
	70: 9 (1953)	13	L	1	—		
		14	S	1	—		
		15	S	1	—		
Sticherus lobatus	60: 110 (1943)	31	H	2	—		
	70: 9 (1953)	(30) wrongly cited as 31	P	2	—		
Tmesipteris ovata	60: 143 (1944)	374	H	1	1(I)		
	70: 9-10 (1953)	375	P	1	—		
		(486)	P	1	1		
Tmesipteris parva	60: 143 (1944)	(376)	H	1	1(I)		
	70: 10 (1953)	377	P	—	—		
		(485)	P	1	1		
<b>SPERMATOPHYTA</b>							
Acacia hunteriana	72: 92-93 (1955)	2383	P	1	—		
		2702	P	1	—		
		4059	P	1	—		
		4697	P	1	—		
		4810	H	1	—		BRI, CANB, K, NSW (all 1)
Acacia paucijuga	72: 93-94 (1955)	—					
		2093	P	1	—		
		2508	P	—	1		
		4805	P	2	—		BRI, CANB, K, NSW, PERTH
		4809	P	—	—		
Astrotricha parvifolia	73: 168 (1957)	—					
Cassinia trinerva	68: 69 (1951)	—					
Crassula tripartita	73: 186 (1957)	—					
Dodonaea rhombifolia	72: 22-23 (1955)	—					
		4688	P	—	1		
		4808	P	—	—		
Galium binifolium	72: 69-70 (1955)	4794	H	—	1(H)		
Galium liratum	72: 70-71 (1955)	3957	P	1	—		
		4800	H	—	1(H)		

<i>Grevillea dryophylla</i>	73: 74 (1956)	—				
<i>Grevillea steiglitziana</i>	73: 74-75 (1956)	—				
<i>Helichrysum alpinum</i>	68: 49 (1951)	—				
<i>Helichrysum angustum</i>	68: 49 (1951)	—				
<i>Helichrysum conditum</i>	68: 50 (1951)	—				
<i>Helichrysum secundiflorum</i>	68: 49 (1951)	—				
<i>Hibbertia australis</i>	72: 120-121 (1955)	—				
<i>Hibbertia exutiacies</i>	72: 118 (1955)	—				
<i>Hibbertia rufa</i>	72: 119 (1955)	NAW+	H	—	1(H)	
<i>Hibbertia spathulata</i>	73: 166-167 (1957)	4832	H	1(I)	1(H)	AD, CANB, K, NSW (all I)
<i>Hydrocotyle algidus</i>	72: 55 (1955)	NAW+	H	—	?	
<i>Juncus ingens</i>	73: 211 (1957)	4835 (5881)	H P	1(H)1(I) 2	—	K, NSW (both I)
		wrongly published as 4881 (5894)	P	1	—	
		wrongly published as 4894				
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	73: 211-212 (1957)	4873 (5915)	H P	1 —	1(?I) 1	
		wrongly published as 4915				
<i>Lepidosperma limicolum</i>	70: 75-76 (1953)	2080 3384 3596 4720	P P P H	1 1 1 —	— — — 1	
<i>Lepidosperma urophorum</i>	70: 76-78 (1953)	NAW+ 2001 3389 4721	H P P P	— — 1 —	— — — —	
<i>Leptospermum glabrescens</i>	72: 43-44 (1955)	2874 2875 4125 4220 4806	P P P P H	1 1 1 1 1	— — — — —	AD, K, NSW (all I)
<i>Leucopogon piliferus</i>	73: 58-59 (1956)	—				
<i>Leucopogon riparius</i>	73: 59 (1956)	3135 4336 4773	P H P	1 2 1	— — —	K, NSW (both portions of H)
<i>Olearia algida</i>	73: 97 (1956)	—				
<i>Pimelea biflora</i>	73: 212-213 (1957)	—				
		2582	P	—	—	
<i>Pomaderris affinis</i>	68: 140 (1951)	4398	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris angustifolia</i>	68: 142 (1951)	4381	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris argyrophylla</i>	68: 141 (1951)	—				
<i>Pomaderris aurea</i>	68: 140 (1951)	4435	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris brunnea</i>	68: 142 (1951)	—		1(I)	—	
<i>Pomaderris costata</i>	68: 142 (1951)	2088	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris cotoneaster</i>	68: 141-142 (1951)	4423	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris eriocephala</i>	68: 141 (1951)	4434	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris pallida</i>	68: 142-143 (1951)	—		1(I)	—	
<i>Pomaderris pauciflora</i>	68: 142 (1951)	4389	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris pilifera</i>	68: 140 (1951)	2089	H	1(H)1(I)	—	
<i>Pomaderris sericea</i>	68: 140-141 (1951)	4431	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris sieberiana</i>	68: 140 (1951)	2041	H	1	—	
<i>Pomaderris subcapitata</i>	68: 141 (1951)	—		1(I)	—	
<i>Pomaderris tropica</i>	68: 141 (1951)	—				
<i>Pomaderris vellea</i>	68: 142 (1951)	—		2(I)	—	
<i>Pultenaea amoena</i>	73: 164-165 (1957)	—				
		3110	P	1	—	
		3189	P	1	—	
		3497	P	1	—	
<i>Pultenaea platyphylla</i>	73: 164 (1957)	—				



<i>Scirpus victoriensis</i>	73: 163-164 (1957)	—				
<i>Spyridium cinereum</i>	73: 165 (1957)	4834	H	1	—	K, NSW (both I)
<i>Spyridium nitidum</i>	73: 166 (1957)	—				
<i>Tieghemophanax multifidus</i>	73: 167-168 (1957)	4833	H	1(H)1(I)	—	CANB, K, NSW (all I)
<i>Westringia cernuophila</i>	73: 186-187 (1957)	4687	P	1	?	
		4772	H	1	?	
		4774	P	1	?	
<i>Westringia crassifolia</i>	73: 187 (1957)	—				

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